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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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REGIONAL

ARMENIAN COMMUNIST PARTY PLENUM ON 26TH CPSU CONGRESS

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 22 Apr 81 pp 2, 3

[Abridged account of report by G.N. Andreyev, second secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, at Armenian Communist Party Central Committee 21 April 1981 Plenum: "The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee's Organizational and Political Measures To Implement the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 27th Armenian Communist Party Congress"]

[Text] CPSU congresses tower as magnificent beacons on the path of the creation of the communist society. Each party forum imparts to communists and all Soviet people an inexhaustible charge of energy and is a source of their inspiration, optimism and confidence in the future. "Being the highest expression of the CPSU's leading role," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th party congress, "party congresses map out the general route of Soviet society's progressive advance."

The 26th CPSU Congress was an important historical landmark on the path toward communism. The congress armed the party and the Soviet people with a comprehensive action program at the current stage of communist building and with a clear prospect of the struggle for the triumph of the cause of the great Lenin.

Soviet people, our friends abroad and all progressive mankind received the CPSU Central Committee Report, which represents a major new contribution to the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism, with tremendous satisfaction. This most important political and theoretical document paints an impressive picture of the party's work on leadership of the country, makes a comprehensive analysis of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, shows our achievements in the political, economic and social spheres in all their significance for the fate of the country and the people and determines the main directions of the country's socioeconomic development in the period up to 1990. It expresses with great force the noble goals of CPSU policy, the basis of which is concern for the welfare of the people and the preservation and consolidation of peace. The CPSU Central Committee Report is imbued with a revolutionary, Leninist spirit, profound dialectical analysis and an innovative approach to urgent problems. It has enriched the party with new theoretical conclusions and generalizations and is inspiring Soviet people to further accomplishments in the name of communism.

Discussion everywhere of the results of the congress at meetings of party activists, in the primary party organizations and in the labor collectives has turned into a powerful demonstration of the monolithic cohesion of the communists and all working people of our country around the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and Soviet people's unbending will to fully implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Our republic's party organizations have also initiated comprehensive organizing and political work on practical accomplishment of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU and 27th Armenian Communist Party congresses.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan's report at the March meeting of the republic party organization activists clearly and specifically reflected the tasks of the party organizations and soviet, union, Komsomol and management bodies of the republic with respect to implementation of the congress's decisions. Expressing the will of the communists and all working people of Armenia, the participants in the meeting warmly and unanimously approved the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee Report and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's closing speech and adopted them for unwavering guidance and execution as a combat action program.

As is known, following the 26th CPSU Congress, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and subsequently all party committees and primary party organizations drew up concrete organizational-political measures for implementation of the congress's decisions. They were a good foundation and the organizing principle of our entire work on realization of the party's great designs.

Taking the experience of past years into consideration, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has confirmed the plan of organizational-political measures for implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 27th Armenian Communist Party congresses and outlined a long-term plan of the Central Committee's work for the next 3 years and submits it for examination at this Central Committee plenum.

The characteristic fundamental points by which we were guided in the preparation of the long-term plan were the propositions and tasks put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee Report and also the Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Period up to 1990, which were ratified by the congress.

The main purpose of the planned measures is, first, to clearly designate the key questions on which it is essential to concentrate the efforts of the Central Committee in order that we not lose sight of what is most important and to direct and maintain under daily supervision the entire work of the party, union and Komsomol organizations and soviet and management bodies on implementation of the tasks of the 5-year plan.

And, second, the content and specific purpose of this document amount to buttressing the program of socioeconomic development formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress with methods of organizational-political support for the fulfillment of this program. For this reason it puts forward as being of paramount importance the question of the in-depth explanation and propaganda of the decisions and material of the 26th CPSU Congress, an improvement in cadre selection, assignment and training, an increase in supervision and verification of performance and an improvement in the leadership of the soviets, union, Komsomol and other public organizations; and a

further refinement in the forms and methods of party leadership of all spheres of public life, consistent assertion of a Leninist style and inculcation in the cadres of a political approach to the accomplishment of the planned tasks, executive efficiency and discipline, bold initiative and professionalism, purposefulness and a critical attitude toward the results of their work.

The stress here is on fulfillment of the congress's instructions concerning the need to enhance even more the role and responsibility of the gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations and disseminate more assertively positive experience of organizing and political work.

An important place is occupied by practical measures for realization of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress with respect to an improvement in ideological and political education and the reorganization of many of its spheres and areas, primarily in the activity of the mass information and propaganda media and mass-political and lecture work, a refinement in party tuition and a galvanization of foreign policy propaganda.

It is essential that the gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, union and Komsomol bodies, editorial offices of newspapers and journals and radio and television and "Znaniye" Society organizations draw up and implement concrete plans for the explanation and in-depth study by all working people of the congress's documents and the points and conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee Report.

We must strive to ensure that the material of the 26th party congress and the significance of the tasks put forward for the 11th Five-Year Plan be conveyed to each communist and each working person. In intelligibly disclosing the theoretical profundity and scientific substantiation of these most important party documents, which determine the tasks and singularities of the current stage of communist building in our country, it is essential to show the concrete prospects of the development of the republic, cities and rayons, enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses and individual sectors of the economy in the new 5-year plan.

Strengthening the leadership of scientific and cultural-educational establishments and the creative organizations, improving the teaching and instructional process in the schools, vocational-technical schools and higher and secondary specialized educational institutions and reinforcing the physical plant of public education and culture have been made a separate issue.

Account is taken here of the need for an improvement in planning and the training of specialists in accordance with the needs of the republic's economy. In the 11th Five-Year Plan the republic's VUZ's must increase the efficiency of scientific developments and accelerate their introduction in production and broaden the participation of VUZ science in the elaboration of comprehensive programs of the republic's socioeconomic development.

The measures also embrace a broad range of tasks connected with implementation of the party's economic policy and, primarily, with the completion of the transition of all sectors of the economy to a predominantly intensive development path. For this purpose the measures provide for the more efficient use of available production potential and comprehensive economies in all types of resources, particularly fuel-energy, metal product and other resources.

It is essential that the gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations draw up and implement organizational-political and the ministries, departments and management bodies organizational and engineering-economic measures for realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 27th Armenian Communist Party congresses.

A 5-year plan of the Armenian SSR's comprehensive economic and social development in 1981-1985 and also main directions up to 1990 are currently being drawn up, the speaker continued, in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in the sphere of economic and social policy.

In the 5-year plan it is intended to provide for a proportional development of the economy, the further transformation of all its sectors on the basis of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and a rise in the population's well-being and cultural level.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan we have to ensure a steady production growth rate, accelerate the modernization and retooling of enterprises and increase their specialization in the production of products of a high technical level and quality. In this period industrial production in the republic is to increase 29-32 percent, and there will be a significant increase in the share of the radio engineering and electronics industry, instrument building and machine-tool building.

Capacity will be commissioned at the Razdan Machine-Building Plant, and a truck-building plant and perfumery factory will be built. Nonferrous metallurgy and chemical industry enterprises will be modernized, and construction of the Idzhevan-Razdan railroad line will be completed. Capacity for the bottling of mineral water will be expanded, and many other facilities will be commissioned.

Purposeful work will have to be performed for an increase in every possible way in the efficiency of the use of the great production and scientific-technical potential and labor resources which the republic possesses. The main thing is to make the maximum use of all intrinsic resources and potential and develop in every way the creative initiative of the labor collectives.

Questions connected with the development of industry, satisfaction of the working people's material and cultural requirements and the formulation and implementation of a food program must be constantly at the center of the attention of party and union organizations and soviet and management bodies.

As a whole, we have made a pretty good start to the first year of the 5-year plan, Comrade G.A. Andreyev continued. The socialist pledges adopted by the republic in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress are being fulfilled successfully. Industry coped with the first-quarter quotas ahead of schedule and sold R51 million worth of products over and above the plan. The majority of industrial ministries and departments and the majority of the republic's rayons coped with the plan for their manufacture.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee has set the party, union and Komsomol organizations of industrial labor collectives the combat task of securing the 3-percent overfulfillment of the industrial production volume set for 1981 by way of the extensive development of socialist competition. This is a feasible task, and all organizing and political work must now be geared toward not only maintaining everywhere but also increasing the rhythm of the shock pre-congress vigil, consolidating what has been achieved, actively supporting and extensively disseminating

the patriotic undertaking of innovators and providing even more extensive scope for public initiative.

We must be unwaveringly guided in this work by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee decree "All-Union Socialist Competition for the Successful Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan Quotas."

It has been proven by life and practice that socialist competition is an effective method of economic building and an important means of development of the creative assertiveness and initiative of the masses and the formation in them of high communist awareness and political maturity. Its constructive and transforming force is being manifested particularly graphically now, when Soviet people, in keeping with a glorious tradition, are endeavoring with inspired labor to secure fulfillment of the decisions of the party congress.

Competition enriches the production life of the collective to a tremendous extent, opens the way to all that is new and progressive and contributes to a rise in the indicators of enterprise activity. Its efficacy is the more, the greater the attention paid to this important business by the party organizations and the communists.

A particular feature which currently characterizes party leadership of competition is, as required by the CPSU Central Committee, the endeavor to organically combine the creative initiative of the masses with the main directions of the party's economic policy--the struggle for the high quality of output, a saving of funds and material and labor resources, for efficiency and a reduction in the time taken to introduce scientific-technical achievements in production and for an increase in labor productivity. This is reflected most fully in the motto "More Output, Better Quality, Least Expenditure!"

A key, summary indicator of increased production efficiency is accelerated labor productivity growth. To achieve a significant increase in labor productivity it is essential to accelerate scientific-technical progress in every way.

The proposed draft long-term plan pays great attention to questions of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the practical implementation of comprehensive target programs, the retooling of sectors of the economy, a reduction in manual labor and an increase on this basis in the rate of labor productivity growth.

It is also necessary to pursue a policy of savings and thrift more energetically. The Main Directions stipulate concrete targets for economizing on energy, fuel, metal and raw and other materials. Once conveyed to the enterprises, they must be regarded as minimum targets for unconditional overfulfillment.

The fuller use of production waste remains a most important problem. Practical realization of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions concerning the need to target all work in the direction of the careful use of resources demands development of the scientific bases and principles of the creation of low-waste and waste-free production-engineering systems. The further development of the sectorial scientific research institutes, a rise in the level of their work and the creation of a powerful experimental production base are essential for this.

In implementation of the measures which have been developed responsible tasks confront the scientific establishments, primarily of academic or, as L.I. Brezhnev said, "big science," which is called on, together with ensuring the preferential development of fundamental research, to concentrate increasingly on the accomplishment of the key economic tasks and on developments capable of making truly revolutionary changes to production.

An important area of an increase in production efficiency is an improvement in the quality of the manufactured product. We took a significant step forward in this direction in the last 5-year period, which was noted in the CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th Party Congress. But for today this is not enough. Relying on accumulated experience and on the basis of completion of the introduction of the product-quality control system, it is necessary in this 5-year plan to do far more. What is produced in Soviet Armenia must be made in excellent fashion. The struggle for increased quality at the current stage is not only a technical but also political and social problem. Its solution must be approached from precisely these positions.

In accordance with the party's strategic course, the 26th CPSU Congress put forward a wide-ranging program of a further rise in the people's well-being which extends to literally all aspects of Soviet people's life. Proceeding from the congress's decisions, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted the decree "Measures for an Increase in State Assistance to Families With Children" and "Measures for a Further Improvement in the Population's Social Security." The working people have greeted these decrees with tremendous satisfaction as a new manifestation of the real concern of the party and government for the people's welfare.

Of all the tasks connected with a rise in our people's living standard the congress made of primary importance an improvement in the population's provision with food and also industrial consumer goods. It was deemed necessary to draw up a special food program. This program organically links agricultural production with the sectors engaged in the storage and processing of its products and with trade. Work has now been started on its elaboration, and it has become an object of the special attention of the republic's party, soviet and management authorities.

The basis of the food program is a further upsurge of agriculture and its increased efficiency. The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee is planning measures for the further intensification of agricultural production and an increase in the yield of each hectare of land, each kilogram of fertilizer and each machine and mechanism.

This will permit us to raise agriculture to a qualitatively new level. The republic's gross agricultural product in the 11th Five-Year Plan is to increase 10-12 percent. It is planned to raise the average annual production of grain to 310,000 tons, grapes to 240,000-260,000 tons, vegetables to 400,000-430,000 tons, potatoes to 290,000 tons, meat to 95,000 tons in carcass weight and milk to 520,000 tons.

Measures will be implemented in the 11th Five-Year Plan for the further intensification of agricultural production on the basis of mechanization, reclamation and chemicalization, a refinement in the forms and methods of management and the extensive introduction of the achievements of science and advanced practice, and it is planned to considerably increase the efficiency of the use of land and water resources, production capital and material and financial and labor resources.

The main attention in farming will be paid to an increase in every way in soil fertility and the yield of agricultural crops and a further growth in the production of grain, potatoes, vegetables, grapes, fruit, fodder crops and other products on the basis of the application of a scientifically substantiated system of farming.

In the current 5-year plan the republic's agriculture will receive more capital investments, agricultural equipment and fertilizer. For this reason the party organizations' efforts will be geared toward ensuring the complete assimilation of allocated resources and their highly efficient use and also to an increase in the returns from the material-technical potential which has already been created on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

A number of measures will be implemented in realization of the task to convert animal husbandry into a shock front in the countryside put forward by the 26th party congress.

The population's subsidiary plots and also the subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises should help appreciably to reinforce the resources of agricultural products.

A further upsurge in the activeness and initiative of agricultural workers, the development of socialist competition and the spread of progressive experience represent big potential for us. For this reason the republic's party committees will continue to study in depth and collate the valuable experience acquired in the 10th Five-Year Plan, help those who are lagging behind and train all workers in a spirit of displays of initiative, unflagging search for all that is new and a feeling of responsibility and firm, truly communist conscious discipline.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee believes that the successful realization of the planned organizational and political measures for the further intensification of the republic's agricultural production will enable the workers of the countryside to make a fitting contribution to the fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Proceeding from the decisions of the 26th party congress, Comrade G.N. Andreyev continued, in the 11th Five-Year Plan we will have to perform a great deal of work on a further rise in the well-being of the republic's working people. Among the problems to which the main attention must be paid are an increase in the production and an improvement in the quality of consumer goods at group "B" industry, heavy industry and other industrial sector enterprises. Much here will be decided by the workers of light, food, meat and dairy and local industry, fishing and trade. The ministries and departments have already drawn up concrete organizational-political measures for implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The planned measures will enable us to considerably increase the production of consumer goods in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan the labor collectives of the group "B" sectors must strive for even higher results in increasing the quality of manufactured products.

Taking into consideration the particular significance of the set task, enterprise and association managers and party organizations are outlining for the new 5-year period a specific-target and comprehensive program for an improvement in the quality and broadening of the assortment of consumer goods.

The comprehensive product-quality control system which was introduced and is functioning, in the main, in all enterprises and associations contributed markedly to an increase in the quality of consumer goods.

Accomplishment of the new large-scale tasks of economic and social development which have been put forward is directly dependent on an increase in the quality of leadership of the economy and an improvement in planning and management.

Of exceptional importance for our entire practical work are the fundamental points formulated by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee Report on the ever increasing significance of firm, conscious and truly communist discipline; an increase in the role of planning and the need to toughen up the demands made on the quality of the plans themselves and to increase the responsibility of business, soviet and party leaders for their fulfillment; a broadening of the independence of enterprises and associations and the rights and responsibility of managers; a further refinement of the economic mechanism and the organizational structure of management and the increased coordination of the actions of different departments and the correct combination of regional and sectorial interests; the need for the development in every way of creative quest and initiative and constant support for everything new and progressive; and an increase in the role of economic science in the accomplishment of all these tasks.

It is essential to remember that the plan is law and that only its undeviating observance will ensure the smooth operation of the entire economy.

The corrupt practice of unwarranted downward adjustments to the plans disorganizes the economy, demoralizes the personnel and engenders lack of responsibility.

The 26th CPSU and 27th Armenian Communist Party congresses clearly determined the tasks confronting communications and transport workers. Proceeding from these requirements, a number of measures is being formulated aimed at an increase in the efficiency of the transportation process, in particular, the recently adopted decrees on completion of the construction of the Idzhevan-Razdan railroad line and the comprehensive development of rail transport in 1981-1985. There is currently no more important concern for the construction and transportation worker party organizations than ensuring the unswerving fulfillment of all that has been planned. The main thing is to display in their practical work a systemic, comprehensive approach to the solution of urgent questions.

Armenia's communications workers need to do much to improve the qualitative indicators of their work and to raise the standard of service of the public.

The success of the 5-year plan will largely depend on fulfillment of scheduled capital construction plans.

As noted at the 27th Armenian Communist Party Congress, there continue to be serious shortcomings in capital construction, the main ones of which are the low level of performance discipline and organization of production for construction, which is leading to the nonfulfillment of plans for the construction and commissioning of national economy facilities and the low quality and high costs of construction and installation work.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress set the party and soviet authorities, ministries and departments and planning and construction and installation organizations serious tasks for removing the causes of the shortcomings in capital construction, the rational use of allocated labor, material and financial resources, the utmost intensification of production for construction, for meeting the deadlines for the installation of projects, an appreciable improvement in the quality of construction and for the increased efficiency of capital investments. For the successful accomplishment of these tasks it will be necessary to raise the level of leadership of construction, consistently implement a number of planned measures and study daily the problems which arise and solve them promptly. The republic Gosplan and the ministries and departments must examine once again the feasibility and correctness of the allocation of capital investments and resources, preventing disruptions of the normative construction deadlines and the dispersal of assets.

The construction ministries and party, soviet and union organizations must display greater exactingness toward trust and administration leaders in the question of the extensive introduction of progressive construction methods, particularly the brigade contract. It is necessary to quickly do away with the instances of formalism and hidden resistance which exist in this matter, remove organizational defects, particularly interruptions in material-technical supplies to the contractor brigades, and to create for them all the conditions for highly productive work.

The party organizations of the construction and installation trusts and administrations must make full use of the right granted them by the CPSU Statutes of supervision of the activity of the administration and raise managers' responsibility for the state of affairs in the areas of work entrusted to them.

It is essential to establish systematic supervision of the state of affairs at the most important construction sites. Particular attention should be paid to ensuring completion of the construction and the commissioning of incomplete projects. Together with this it is necessary to constantly monitor the progress of housing construction and the installation of sociocultural facilities and enterprises for the manufacture of consumer goods which are of great significance in a rise in the population's well-being.

Paramount significance is attached to the combination of science with production in tackling the tasks of the development of industry, agriculture and construction set by the 26th party congress. A certain amount of work has been done here on unification of the efforts of the scientific research institutes, planning and design organizations and VUZ's and production collectives for the joint solution of the most important scientific-technical problems. This is contributing to a shortening of the time taken to introduce scientific developments in practice, the on-schedule implementation of planning and design decisions and a rise in the technical standard and economic efficiency of production.

It is necessary to improve planning and management in every possible way, continue the concentration of production and the extension of its specialization and cooperation and transfer enterprises to planning and evaluating economic activity in accordance with the normative net output indicator and, in construction, the commodity construction product indicator.

It is necessary to constantly improve work with the creative intelligentsia, which not only in science, education and culture but also in material production and in our entire life is playing an increasingly significant part.

The tasks of the party organizations of the creative unions and establishments are to purposefully and persistently implement the congress's instructions pertaining to questions of party policy in the sphere of culture and art, inculcate political maturity and clarity of class attitudes and moral ideals in the creative workers and orient them toward high creative tasks and service of the interests of the Soviet people and communist building.

As you know, art possesses great educational force. Therefore communists and all creative workers engaged in this sphere of activity are called on to lend all their efforts for the formation of communist awareness and a sense of high civic duty in people.

Questions of the working people's patriotic and international education have always been at the center of the attention of the republic party organization. We are obliged to continue to develop the illustrious internationalist traditions of our party organization and to bring up the working people, particularly the young people, as true internationalists and patriots with a sense of high responsibility for the destiny of the motherland and for the defense of the great gains of socialism. It is very important in this work to make use of concrete manifestations of the friendship and mutual understanding of the Soviet peoples. The heroic epic of the construction of the unique Arpa-Sevan Tunnel, the Yerevan Metro, the Armenian AES and so forth serve as fine examples in this respect.

In performing ideological and political education we must take account of the fact that the conditions in which we live have changed appreciably in recent times. Soviet man is now different. His knowledge has been enriched, he is more erudite and his intellectual requirements have increased considerably.

The task of the party organizations and ideological workers is to properly take account of all these phenomena and make full use of the tremendous possibilities of our propaganda. "It is essentially a question of the reorganization of many areas and spheres of ideological work," the CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th party congress pointed out. The areas of this reorganization were elaborated by the party Central Committee in the well-known decree of 26 April 1979, which is a long-term document.

The 26th congress pointed to the need for active, purposeful party-political work with the masses. For this reason the gorkoms and raykoms have to increase the efficiency of the forms of mass-political work and put an end to their lagging behind practical requirements. All ideological education should be performed in lively and interesting fashion and without stereotyped phrases and a standard set of formulas. Achieving in practice the unity of the party's ideological-theoretical, political-education, organizing and management work--such is the task set by the congress.

The main thing in party education is an increase in its fruitfulness, an improvement in the quality of the training and the strengthening of its ties to current political and economic tasks. The main accent here should be put not on an extension of the number of students but on the quality of the training, primarily of communists. Of course, this formulation of the task requires that special attention be paid to the selection, training and timely briefing of propaganda cadres.

A great deal of work to implement the ideological tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress has to be performed by the press organs, television and radio and the publishing houses. The congress called on the mass information media to always be a genuine tribune of party and public opinion and put forward the task of a further increase in their organizing function and a rise in the ideological and professional level of published material. The main task of the mass information media currently is to combine in-depth and purposeful propaganda of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress with active work on the mobilization of the communists and all working people for the struggle to fulfill and overfulfill the 1981 plans and the 11th Five-Year Plan. It is incumbent on the republic, city and rayon newspapers and television and radio to extensively illustrate the progress of nationwide socialist competition and to promote an unswerving upsurge of the political and labor activity of the masses. It is necessary to effectively support the patriotic initiatives of the workers and kolkhoz members, disseminate advanced experience of labor and management and to struggle constantly for the inculcation of the high moral and professional qualities of Soviet man.

It is essential to increase the work of the press, television and radio and our publishing houses on explication of party policy to the masses and to show the strengthening unity of Soviet society and the fraternal USSR peoples. It is necessary to publish more literature comprehensively revealing the topical theoretical problems of contemporary development--the features and singularities of mature socialism and the Soviet way of life and the intellectual world of the new man and his patriotism, internationalism and communist conviction.

The tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan are complex and crucial. The decisive condition of their successful fulfillment is an increase in every way in the level of work of the party organizations and their organizing and mobilizing role.

In the light of the propositions and instructions put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev the party Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms must constantly perfect the style of their activity and exercise assertive and competent leadership in all areas of work.

The organizational and political measures and the long-term work plan of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee for 1981-1983 provide for a number of steps for the further enhancement of the level of organizational-party work in the republic party organization.

Today we set ourselves the task of adopting a more exacting approach to admittance of the new party intake, making better use of the candidate's probationary period to check out the applicants' political, professional and moral qualities, increasing exactingness toward each party member and being implacable toward violators of the CPSU Statutes and the standards of party morality.

Questions connected with the growth and reinforcement of the CPSU ranks, work with the young communists and with supporting their vanguard role in production and in all walks of public life will be constantly within the sights of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

Speaking of measures for a further refinement in the style and methods of party leadership, it should be stressed that the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee

has in mind here primarily the implementation of a set of measures for an improvement in every way possible in the selection, assignment and training of cadres of all levels and an increase in their qualifications and the training of an efficient reserve. These questions have always constituted the main direction in the activity of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the entire republic organization. However, in the light of the new, higher requirements put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and considering that we still have unsolved problems here in this sphere, it is essential that we raise the work with the cadres to the level of the current tasks.

This is perfectly natural since the cadres are the main driving force of economic and social progress. It is precisely their fruitful work, competence and enterprise which ultimately predetermines all our achievements.

An important area mapped out in the measures and long-term plan of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee is organization of the verification of the fulfillment of adopted decisions. It should be said that in recent years the party Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms have considerably improved supervision and the verification of fulfillment. But the need for further effort in this field is obvious. If in some places enterprises are causing interruptions in the fulfillment of plan quotas and are not making optimum use of their potential and the workers are beginning to permit serious deviations from generally accepted standards and perpetrating a variety of abuses, which was mentioned at the 27th Armenian Communist Party Congress, this means that supervision and the verification of performance are being exercised unsatisfactorily.

It was noted at the congress that the primary party organizations have a paramount role in the accomplishment of the big and diverse tasks of communist creation.

It is the task of the gorkoms and raykoms to galvanize these basic party links to the utmost and enhance their efficiency and authority. We must strive to ensure that they be true leaders of the labor collectives everywhere, have close ties to the masses and disseminate that which is valuable and progressive more extensively. The party organizations must firmly pursue the party line in all matters, make fuller use of the right of supervision of administration activity and prevent the substitution, duplication and petty tutelage of managers.

It is necessary to pay more attention to the party organization secretaries, engage painstakingly in the creation of a dependable reserve for promotion and improve the political and professional training of the cadres.

The soviets and other state and public organizations are rendering the party great assistance in the establishment of close, firm ties to the people's masses. The role of these organizations was assessed highly by V.I. Lenin, who considered them the "drive belts" or "gear wheels" from the party to the masses. Reliance on the mass organizations and having undivided influence in them enable the party to influence all strata of the population and learn the mood of the masses and channel it correctly. The entire point of party leadership of these organizations is precisely to promote the all-around development of their own activeness and to stimulate the creative initiative and enhance the role and significance of each of them in controlling all aspects of the life of society.

The main directions of the organizational-party work of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee provide for the examination of a broad range of questions and the implementation of a number of measures to refine the forms and methods of leadership of the public organizations and to enhance the role of the soviets in implementation of the plans of socioeconomic development and observance of Soviet laws. Making full use of the powers granted by the USSR Constitution, the soviets and all public organizations must see their most important task in realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 11th Five-Year Plan quotas.

While paying tribute to what has been done in all spheres of the republic party organization's activity we still have at the same time, as observed at the 27th Armenian Communist Party Congress and the meeting of republic party activists devoted to the results of the 26th CPSU Congress, many shortcomings in work, unsolved problems, bottlenecks and disproportions in the economy, incomplete work in planning and management, violations of discipline and manifestations of mismanagement. For this reason the formulated measures assign a place of exceptional importance to the speediest removal of the said shortcomings and unfinished work.

We must examine the causes of the shortcomings which have been allowed to develop in depth and in detail in each sector, section and collective and, losing no time, outline concrete measures ensuring fulfillment of the plan quotas and clearly determine who should do what for this and when.

It is the duty of the party organizations to make each member of the collective aware that working today "in the old way" is not simply to permit indifference and to impede our advance willy-nilly; without educational work and without organizational and ideological support for the fulfillment of plan quotas it is impossible to achieve in people an endeavor to work in the new way and with more progressive methods and to be able to see the long term. Working with high quality and creatively must become not simply a necessity but the requirement of each worker.

Firm confidence in the creative potential of our socialist system, G.N. Andreyev said in conclusion, and in the correctness of the course charted by the party is the guarantee that the communists and all working people of Soviet Armenia will under the proven leadership of the party's Leninist Central Committee do everything for the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

A lively exchange of opinions developed on the report of Comrade G.N. Andreyev, second secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee. The speakers emphasized the great political and labor upsurge brought about everywhere by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee Report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Having discussed the results of the congress in a business-like atmosphere, the party organizations and labor collectives unanimously supported the domestic and foreign policy of their party and expressed the unshakable resolve to unwaveringly implement the plans it had outlined. Having summed up from the standpoints of high party exactingness what had been done in the 10th Five-Year Plan, the gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations embarked on the elaboration of the necessary measures for implementation of the decisions of the 26th congress and mobilization of the working people's forces for their fulfillment. Approving the long-term plan drawn up by the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee

and submitted for discussion at the plenum, the speakers observed that the scheduled organizational and political measures ensue entirely from the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress, the propositions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the congress and also the tasks put forward by the 27th Armenian Communist Party Congress.

A.A. Dannelyan, secretary of the Yerevanskiy Gorkom, observed in his speech that together with the raykoms the gorkom is doing definite work on the propaganda and study of the material of the congress. At primary party organization meetings devoted to the congress's decisions, in which almost 115,000 communists and nonparty persons participated, more than 12,000 people spoke and over 10,000 critical observations and proposals were expressed. Long-term plans of organizational-political work for the coming 3 years which are designed to ensure implementation of the party's outlines in the sphere of the capital's economic and social development were discussed and approved at rayon meetings of party activists and gorkom and raykom bureau plenums.

The long-term plans pay particular attention to measures to enhance the technical level and quality of output. On the gorkom's initiative, with the help of the raykoms and with the direct participation of enterprise party committees and bureaus the so-called "logs" of the main manufactured products, which reflect the status of certification of a given product, were developed and filled out. An analysis of the results which were obtained is enabling us to systematize, monitor and control the business of products submitted for the State Sign of Quality.

Serious attention is paid to the comprehensive solution of city designing and building problems. Plans of the long-term development of municipal economy sectors are being drawn up on the initiative of the gorkom and gorispolkom.

Implementation of the party's new plans, Leninakanskiy Gorispolkom Chairman E.M. Kirakosyan said, requires of the party and public organizations and all labor collectives maximum work efficiency, precise organization and smoothness in all spheres of activity. Such an attitude toward matters is now the point of departure in the work of the party and soviet authorities and labor collectives of Leninakan.

The work results of the first quarter of 1981 have already been summed up. Having channeled the production collectives' efforts toward fulfillment of the adopted socialist pledges, the city's industrial workers fulfilled the sold output plan 101.4 percent and produced products worth R2.5 million over and above the plan.

The 26th CPSU Congress paid tremendous attention to questions of an improvement in municipal-social and housing conditions, public health and the services sphere, the tasks of providing the cities and centers of population of our country with amenities and the precise organization of the work of the municipal economy. The prompt solution of various questions raised in the communists' critical remarks at party meetings, in the working people's statements and complaints and at meetings during Uniform Deputy Day will serve as practical assistance to the Leninakanskiy City Soviet in the accomplishment of these tasks.

However, in evaluating what has been done in the light of the requirements of the 26th party congress it has to be noted that much still remains to be done. We must strive for the full use of the local soviets' potential in the solution of various problems of service of the public and the comprehensive development of the municipal economy.

Speaking of the priority tasks of the party organizations in implementation of the wide-ranging program of the republic's economic and social development in the 11th Five-Year Plan, G.M. Mugnetayan, first secretary of the Dilizhanskiy Gorkom, and S.Ye. Nazaryan, first secretary of the Aniyskiy Raykom, emphasized the importance of an increase in the role of party leadership and the further enrichment of the content of party work.

It was my great honor to be a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, D.P. Arakelyan, milker of Kalininskiy Rayon's Katnaratskiy Sovkhoz, said. Striking impression of the congress will remain with me all my life. This also applies to the profoundly trenchant report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, whose clear and intelligible words went to the heart and soul of everyone. All for man and in the name of people's well-being--this is what imbued the ideas of the highest forum of the country's communists. I returned from the congress with the resolve to work even better. My wish was also warmly supported by our rayon's workers. We resolved to work such as not to remain in the motherland's debt. Our brigade intends to obtain 3,600 kilos of milk per cow instead of the 3,200. I personally have adopted higher pledges--to reach the 4,300-kilo mark, which is 300 kilos higher than my precongress pledge.

Speaking of Ashtarakski Rayon's successes in the 10th Five-Year Plan, S.Kh. Gevorkyan, employee of the rayon's Sasunikiy Sovkhoz, observed that the collective had coped honorably with the targets for expanding production, improving land use and planting new vineyards and orchards in accordance with modern requirements.

Guided by the concrete tasks and recommendations given us by Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, who visited Sasunik, she said, our farm's workers completed the 5-year plan with notable successes. The plans for the production and sale of plant-growing and animal husbandry products were overfulfilled. The profits of the once loss-making farm amounted to R1.2 million. Milk yield increased considerably. We passed the 3,000 kilo per cow mark in 1979 and are now striving for the 3,500-kilo indicator.

At the same time it should be said that an acute shortage of manpower is to a large extent preventing farming operations being performed on schedule and at a high quality. The present work volume of the sovkhov has been planned on the basis of a population of 5,000, but we have only 2,000 inhabitants. Workers will have to be invited in from elsewhere.

The interests of an increase in farming efficiency require an increase in the resources allocated the sovkhov for housing construction and solution of the question of individual housing construction.

G.A. Gasparyan, director of the Zangesurskiy Copper-Molybdenum Combine, S.M. Vartanyan, chairman of the board of Araratskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni A. Khandzhyan, and S.S. Fagradyan, tool maker of the "Armelektromash" Production Association, spoke of the increase in the capacity of the mining industry, the main prerequisite of the successful implementation of the food program--a further upsurge and the intensive development of agriculture and implementation of the program of the construction of sociocultural facilities--and the priority tasks of the party organizations and communists in this matter.

The task of an improvement in ideological and political education was posed with the utmost sharpness at the 26th CPSU Congress. It was noted in this connection that the party has great confidence in the multithousand-strong detachment of Soviet journalists and values their difficult work highly. "We are naturally all concerned," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "to see that our mass information and propaganda media be a genuine tribune of party and nationwide public opinion." B.M. Mkrtchyan, editor of the newspaper KOMMUNIST, observed in his speech that the task of the republic press is to propagandize even more strikingly and assertively socialist reality and the Soviet way of life, devote more space to illustration of socialist competition and progressive experience and render patronage assistance to the major construction projects and production facilities.

K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum.

In the adopted decree the plenum expressed the confidence that the communists and all working people of Soviet Armenia would interpret the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the propositions and conclusions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report as a combat action program and would express the resolve to accomplish with selfless labor the magnificent plans of the congress.

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REGIONAL

ROMANOV PRESENTS AWARD TO GLAVZAPSTROY CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[Articles: "The Order of Lenin Placed on the Glavzapstroy Banner"]

[Text] For its great successes achieved in fulfilling the tasks of the 10th Five-Year Plan and its socialist pledges on speeding up construction and putting production capacities and projects into operation ahead of schedule, the territorial Main Administration for Construction (Glavzapstroy) has been awarded the Order of Lenin.

Yesterday in the October Large Concert Hall a ceremonial meeting was held, devoted to making the Motherland's highest award to this Main Administration.

With great enthusiasm the participants in this meeting elected the Politburo of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, headed by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, as its honorary presidium.

The main speech was delivered by G. V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, a member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and First Secretary of the Leningrad Oblast Committee (Obkom).

"The Motherland's highest award," stated G. V. Romanov, "deservedly crowns the self-sacrificing labor of the workers, engineering and technical personnel, and clerical employees, along with the purposive political and organizational work of the Party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations of one of the largest territorial main administrations of the USSR Ministry of Construction. In the name of the Leningrad Party organization allow me to congratulate those present in this hall and--in your person--the Glavzapstroy group along with all Leningrad builders on the occasion of this noteworthy event.

"When a new city or a major industrial project appears on the map of our oblast, we know that the Glavzapstroy builders have labored intensively on its construction. That's the way it was in the case of Kirishi, Kingisepp and Tikhvin, Volkhov and Lug, Pikalev and Boksitogorsk. That's the way it was when a second birth was undergone by such giants of Leningrad industry as the following associations: the Kirov Plant and the Optical Machinery Association imeni V. I. Lenin, the Leningrad Metal Plant and the Izhorskiy Plant, Elektrosila and Admiralteyskoye, Pozitron and the Red Vyborger, the Plants imeni A. A. Zhdanov, the Baltic Plant, and many others.

"With your active participation the modernization of the largest enterprises in the light and food-processing industries has been completed or is being continued. Your hands have created the Pashakiy, Volna, and New Dawn up-to-date livestock-raising complexes, a number of modern poultry barns, and many other agricultural projects. Glavzapstroy is responsible for building hundreds of apartment houses, schools and vocational-technical schools, children's pre-school institutions and hospitals, department stores, clubs, and motion-picture theaters.

"During the last five-year plan alone it erected dozens of new facilities of great importance to the national economy. And I would like to emphasize particularly that practically one out of every four of them was put into operation ahead of the plan deadlines and with a high level of quality; this allowed us to put the new capacities into production at an accelerated rate. This, Comrades, is the remarkable result of your labor!

"In connection with putting a number of very important production lines into operation ahead of schedule and their reaching their rated capacity, the builders and operational personnel have merited the greetings of the Party Central Committee and the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. Allow me, dear Comrades, in your name and in the name of all Leningraders to cordially thank the Party Central Committee and Leonid Il'ich personally for this high evaluation, concern, and attention.

"Today the entire life of our society is under the powerful influence of the ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress. Its decisions mark a new stage in the ongoing economic and social development of the Soviet State. Communists and the working people of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast together with the entire country completely and fully approve the results of this Congress, the principled Leninist course of the CPSU, and the fruitful activity of its Central Committee, and the Politburo of the Central Committee, headed by that outstanding political leader and organizer, that fiery fighter for peace and communism, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

"As outlined by the Congress, the path to fulfilling the program for the further upsurge in the material and cultural level of our people's life lies in ensuring the dynamic and well-proportioned development of social production, increasing its effectiveness, speeding up scientific and technical progress, universal improvement in the quality of work in all units of the national economy. At the same time it is well known that the further growth of our country's economic potential depends, to a considerable degree, on the status of major construction, and the 26th Congress paid exceptionally great attention to this matter. The Communist Party and its Central Committee require that construction be carried out effectively and at a high qualitative level, that we manage without fail to put every project into operation before the deadlines which have been set, and that everything be up to date in all respects.

"It is precisely from this point of view that we must also approach the tasks which confront Leningrad's economy and, consequently, our builders as well. These tasks are not easy. Suffice it to say that during the five-year plan Glavzapstroy must put into production more than 2.5 billion rubles of capital investments. This is not a matter of petty trifles or secondary questions, inasmuch as we must ensure the coordinated operation of the entire construction system.

"And this means the following: to concentrate capacities and allocated funds primarily on start-up projects, to more successfully carry on the modernization and technical retooling of existing production lines, and to achieve a reduction in the amount of unfinished construction. It also means that the plans for putting capital investments into production must be balanced in the best way possible with the potentials of the construction organizations, labor and material resources, and we must ensure a high quality of design specifications and equipment. A great deal depends on further raising the level of the engineering preparation of production, applying advanced technology, and extensive introduction of progressive methods of labor organization.

"Our meeting today is perhaps not the most suitable occasion for talking about existing difficulties, unsolved problems, or shortcomings. But I think that you will agree that the construction organizations have considerable reserves at their disposal. We have not done everything to prevent the squandering of material and labor resources. It sometimes happens that engineering specifications and the approval of start-up complexes are developed late and at a low level. Equipment has been delivered behind schedule in a number of cases. The bases of the construction industry have considerable reserves for further development.

"Our builders must also heed the remark of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev to the effect that the principal reason for the existing shortcomings consists of the still incomplete overcoming of the forces of inertia, traditions, and habits; these appeared during that period when the quantitative aspect of the matter was in the foreground rather than its qualitative aspect. There is only one way to eliminate these roadblocks: greater labor productivity and a speeded-up development of scientific and technical progress, including that in construction.

"In this connection it would be appropriate to state that on a nationwide scale Glavzapstroy is rightfully considered to be a pioneer in assimilating many progressive technological processes and methods of labor organization. The fact is that you were the first to begin extensively utilizing precast reinforced-concrete spatial structural components, vibration-brick wall panels and partitions, precast monolithic footings under technical equipment, as well as the introduction of many other achievements of science and technology.

"Your group was one of the first--following the example of those who took part in the construction of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES--to begin operating on the basis of agreements on creative cooperation between builders, designers, and clients. You originated the initiative of forming operational personnel staffs directly on the construction projects, and this allows a substantial speed-up in the assimilation of new and modernized production lines.

"However, there is not enough of this today. Not enough because in construction, as is also the case, by the way, in other sectors, we must not be satisfied with what has already been achieved, nor certainly become reconciled with that which hinders a well-planned movement forward. Does it really help matters when structural components and elements turned out by the building industry enterprises of this main administration require a great deal of finishing operations, as a rule,

moreover, manually on the construction projects themselves? The production base needs to improve and retool a number of building-installation organizations. And the means of the so-called small-scale mechanization have not been sufficiently introduced.

"On the other hand, it is also understandable that no methods, not even the most progressive construction methods nor the latest equipment can yield the necessary effects unless these methods and this equipment have been fully mastered by the building production workers. This is why we must seriously tighten up discipline --with respect to production, technology, and performance.

"This is also fully applicable to improving the brigade forms of organizing and providing incentives for labor; this was discussed in detail at the 26th Party Congress. In order to impart the necessary scope and objectivity to this movement, we must put the brigade methods on the firm track of developing and implementing comprehensive plans for increasing labor effectiveness and improving its quality; we must ensure a broad-based and motivated participation in this work on the part of the main administration's managers, middle-level specialists, and all the line personnel.

"There is no need to prove that the successful carrying out of the tasks provided for by the plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast depends, to a considerable extent, on the builders. Moreover, we are obliged, as Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev underscored in the Summary Report to the CPSU Central Committee, to proceed primarily from the fact that the characteristic trait of the 11th Five-Year Plan ought to be the 'full concentration of efforts at the most rapid possible completion and start-up of those enterprises which are capable of ensuring the greatest growth of output and widening the bottlenecks.'

"If we speak about industry, particular attention must be paid to modernizing and increasing capacities at enterprises engaged in electric-power engineering, heavy and power machine machine building, shipbuilding, machine-tool building, and instrument manufacture, i. e., the sectors which determine technical progress. We must also put major funding into the construction of facilities for ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, as well as put into operation new production lines at enterprises of the chemical, paper-and-pulp, light, and food-processing industries.

"A great deal must also be done in the rural areas. The decree which was issued a few days ago by the Party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, 'On Further Developing and Increasing the Effectiveness of Agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR during the Period 1981--1985,' specifies the program for such operations, and it must be reinforced by clear and coordinated actions.

"At the same time major social changes will be implemented which would be impossible without the builders. It is well known, for example, that the pace of housing construction throughout the country as a whole as well as in Leningrad and its oblast remains at a high level. There is also increased demand for a comprehensive quality in building up residential districts. We must sharply speed up the development of the material and technical base of health care, the service field, trade, and the municipal economy as a whole.

"And if it happened to be the case that previously these projects were moved into the background under various pretexts, now, in accordance with the demands of the

Party Congress, controls are being tightened up so that funds for the social development of enterprises, cities, and villages will be utilized exactly as intended, utilized fully and strictly within the time periods set forth, so that every project will be put into operation in a comprehensive manner without the need for any sort of finishing operations whatsoever. In other words, the construction of industrial projects should be accompanied by the unconditional completion of the tasks which have been set forth with regard to housing and service construction, and this ought to become a hard-and-fast rule. The Party Oblast Committee considers that the Leningrad builders fully understand their responsibility in successfully solving all these problems and that they will carry out with honor the tasks which have been assigned to them.

"Eighteen years have passed since Glavzapstroy was created. Over these years the volume of construction and installation work carried out by this group has more than doubled, while the main administration itself now includes 29 specialized and general construction trusts, four home-building combines, high-capacity motor-vehicle transport organizations, recruiting, and organizational-technical organizations.

"But your group's most valuable component--its true stock of gold--is its people, workers and specialists who have devoted more than a dozen years to the cause they love. Among them are Heroes of Socialist Labor, delegate to the 26th Party Congress and brigade leader of Trust No 49, Valentin Dmitriyevich Izotov, and Vasily Ionovich Gvozdev from the Kirovstroy Trust, Nikolay Ivanovich Sakharov from Trust No 46, and Honored Builder of the RSFSR and brigade leader of the Electric-installation Workers of Trust No 45, Boris Mikhaylovich Leshchinskiy.

"The labor exploits of the renowned builder from Trust No 31, Mikhail Konstantinovich Gun', have been marked by the award of two Orders of Lenin. Also meriting respect are the following: brigade leader of the bricklayers from Trust No 32, Pavel Frolovich Balabanov, brigade leader of the installation workers of the Gatchino Rural Home-Building Combine, Valeriy Ivanovich Ivanov, and many other outstanding participants in the socialist competition. Working in this main administration are highly skilled engineering and technical personnel who have shouldered the responsibility for solving the most complex problems.

"It gives me great pleasure today to note that, according to the results of the 10th Five-Year Plan, more than 800 workers and engineering-technical personnel of Glavzapstroy have been awarded orders and medals by the Soviet state or have won State Prizes and titles of honor. Allow me, dear Comrades, to cordially congratulate those who have won such awards, all those who have made their own contribution to the common cause, and to wish you all sound health, personal happiness, and new achievements for the benefit of our Motherland!

"Today's ceremony occurs on the eve of the 11th birthday of the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin. According to a tradition which has come into being, the day commemorating him will be marked by a Leninist Communist Saturday, the funds from which will be earmarked for the solution of important social problems.

"There is no doubt that Leningraders will mark this Red Saturday with highly productive shock work in all sectors of creative effort.

"True to the Leninist heritage, the Communist Party at its 26th Congress developed a scientifically based strategy and tactics for the further progress of Soviet society. To be a direct participant in the struggle to implement the Party's plans --this is a great happiness and an enormous responsibility. Ahead of us lie large and complex tasks, the successful performance of which will allow us to raise still further the national prosperity, as well as the economic and defensive might of the Land of the Soviets.

"Allow me to express my confidence that the Glavzapstroy group will develop still broader competition to curtail deadlines and improve the quality of construction, to put production lines and cultural-service projects into operation on time or even ahead of schedule, and to respond in a business-like way to the clarion call of the Party's Central Committee: 'Work Effectively and Qualitatively!' "

To the sound of stormy, prolonged applause G. V. Romanov then read out the Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, awarding the territorial Main Administration for Construction (Glavzapstroy) of the USSR Ministry of Construction the Order of Lenin, and he attached the Motherland's highest award to the Main Administration's banner.

In conclusion G. V. Romanov in the name of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet warmly and cordially congratulated the order-bearing Glavzapstroy on its high award, and he expressed confidence that the many thousands of persons in the Main Administration's group would mark the 11th Five-Year Plan with work accomplishments in carrying out the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Also speaking at the meeting were the following: Glavzapstroy Chief and Hero of Socialist Labor, K. A. Glukhovskoy, Brigade Leader of the Kirovstroy Trust No 47 and Deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor, V. I. Gvozdev, Chief of the Gatchino Rural Home-Building Combine, V. K. Sinzhanskiy, the manager of Trust No 31, Yu. M. Malakhov, and crane operator of the production-line construction-installation association, N. N. Beloborodova, in the name of the Glavzapstroy group and all Leningraders expressed heartfelt acknowledgement and profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally for their high evaluation of the builders' labor.

In response to the Motherland's award the Glavzapstroy group has undertaken additional socialist pledges. At least 25 facilities and projects for industrial, agricultural, social, cultural, and everyday service purposes will be built during the current year ahead of the plan deadlines. Tens of thousands of workers, hundreds of brigades and sections, competing to fulfill their five-day tasks in four days, will complete their personal and brigade annual plans by the time of the 64th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

The participants in the meeting were greeted by the students of vocational-technical schools.

With a great upsurge the participants in the meeting adopted a letter written to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the General Secretary of the CPSU and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, in which they gave promises that the builders' groups would apply all their efforts, skills, and experience to fulfill the tasks of the first year and the five-year plan as a whole ahead of schedule, and that they would make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Also taking part in the work of this meeting were the secretaries of the CPSU Leningrad Obkom, N. Ya. Suslov and V. M. Kapustin, the secretaries of the Leningrad Party Gorkom, V. Ya. Khodyrev and N. K. Laychukovskiy, and with responsible Party, Soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol workers.

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REGIONAL

TURKMENS PUBLISH COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF TURKMEN LITERATURE

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 24 Apr 81 p 4

/Review article by K. Gal'dyyev and D. Mamedyazov, candidates in philology:
"A Major Work by Literary Scholars"/

/Text/ The Turkmen people have a very rich written and oral literature with a history of many centuries. As the result of many years of painstaking research the literary scholars of this republic and Moscow have created a major work entitled "Istoriya turkmenской literatury" /A History of Turkmen Literature/, consisting of three volumes. Their publication during the years 1975--1978 became a notable event in the cultural life of the republic. The study encompassed an enormous period--from the 8th through the 19th centuries.

Prior to the appearance of this work one of the most complex periods in the development of Turkmen literature--the period from the 8th through the 17th centuries--was what is called unplowed virgin land. In those times many authors wrote their works in Persian and Arabic, while some of them lived beyond the borders of the present-day Turkmenistan. This created considerable difficulties for the scholars, since they had to analyze the literary heritage not only in the Turkic languages but also in Arabic and Farsi, and to assemble sources which are kept in many manuscript holdings, archives of the USSR and abroad. Moreover, Turkmen literature of this period developed in connection with the literary process of the entire Central Asian region, Transcaucasia, and the non-Russian East; that means that without taking into consideration the interrelationship between the literary creations of the Turkmens and the creative work of other peoples the creation of its objective history would have been impossible.

It is gratifying to note that all the difficulties were successfully overcome. The researchers managed to show in a multifaceted manner the ongoing development of Turkmen literature.

The beginning of the first volume sets out the basic principles by which the scholars were guided in the process of their research as well as the structure of all three volumes. Each volume is accompanied by an extensive introduction which provides a general survey of the socioeconomic conditions and the literary process of the time segment under study. And a multifaceted, scholarly analysis of the literary history and the creative heritage of its prominent representatives is provided in the independent chapters themselves. The literary process of the period from the 8th through the 10th centuries is traced in one chapter, inasmuch as the

literature of each of these centuries has many traits in common and consists of a number of written landmarks, constituting the common cultural heritage of all the Turkic peoples.

The next two chapters are devoted to the literature of the 11th and 12th centuries and the 13th and 14th centuries respectively. During these periods such persons as the following were creating their works: Yusup Balasugunskiy, Muizzi, Envari, Fakhraddin Gurgeni, Yunus Emre, and Burkhaneddin Sivasskiy. Their creative work determined the nature of Turkmen literature's development. A special section has examined the literary heritage in Persian. There is a detailed demonstration of the role and importance in the development of Turkmen literature of such major Eastern poet-thinkers as Omar Khayyam, Saadi, Khafis, who exerted a creative influence on the development of the creative literary work of the peoples of Central Asia and of Azerbaijan.

Separate chapters analyze the literature of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. They make a multifaceted presentation of the creative work of great Eastern poets such as Abdu Rakhman Dahani, Alisher Navoi, Mukhammad Fisuli and reveal their role in the general literary process. The Turkic-language literature of Khorezm and Bukhara is shown in detail. Particular note should be made of the discovery for us of Turkmen literature in India; it gave the world such a prominent 16th-century poet as Bayramkhan, who created works in Turkmen and in Persian. During the years of work on "A History of Turkmen Literature" the creative biography of the Turkmen poet Yokuli Enisi was also established.

Thus, our scholars have made a first, bold step in establishing the unique development of Medieval Turkmen literature. The range of their scholarly research was extremely broad and deep. In their study the literary scholars proceeded from the fact that the written landmarks being analyzed belonged not only to the Turkmen but also to other Turkic-speaking peoples, and, inasmuch as Turkmen literature was created beyond the borders of Turkmenia as well, it naturally, to a limited degree, was nourished by and assimilated the literary traditions of other peoples. Gradually, however, as the authors emphasize convincingly, Turkmen literature found its own national originality.

The next two volumes, each of which consists of two books, are devoted to a study of the history of Turkmen literature of the 18th and 19th centuries respectively. These two centuries are characterized by a deepening of its national character and by a broadening of thematic material. The following masters of belles lettres emerged into the literary arena: Dovletnased Asadi, Nurmukhamed Andalib, Shabende, Magrupi, Sjejdai, Gayybi, the great Makhtumkuli, Kemine, Zelili, Seyidi, and Mollanepes. Special sections are devoted to them, in which are revealed the ideological and artistic merits of their works, based on an analysis of numerous reliable manuscript sources. The authors have shown that with the coming of these poets into Turkmen literature the latter became even more closely connected with the life of the people, an expression of its many centuries of aspirations and thoughts. The works by these writers are the pride of the people's national culture. The creative work of other well-known Turkmen poets is also analyzed in a detailed manner.

It is difficult to enumerate all the merits of "A History of Turkmen Literature," which received widespread approval while still in manuscript form. It has won

high accolades from the scholars in Moscow, the fraternal republics, and Turkmenistan. Gladly turning to this work now are the scholars, teachers, and students of the higher educational institutions of Turkmenistan and those of the other fraternal republics, schoolteachers, and wide circles of readers. The submission of the principal authors of "A History of Turkmen Literature" for the State Prize of the Turkmen SSR in the field of scientific scholarship and technology has evoked widespread approval. This work merits the award of the prize.

2383

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REGIONAL

TURKMENS PLAN TO IMPROVE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 10 Apr 81 p 1

/Article: "Increase the Effectiveness of Scientific Research (Annual General Meeting of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences)"/

/Text/ The annual general meeting of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences was held on 9 April in Ashkhabad.

The report entitled "The 26th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of Turkmenistan's Science during the New Five-Year Plan" was delivered by the president of the republic's Academy of Sciences and delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, A. G. Babayev.

"Among the chief problems in developing the economy at the present stage which were set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress of top priority importance is speeding up scientific and technical progress," he noted. "Important and urgent tasks are being solved at this level by dozens of scientific institutions and a large detachment of the republic's scientists. During the years between the 25th and 26th Congresses considerable successes have been achieved in working out scientific and technical problems in the field of strengthening the connections between science and production. During the period of the 10th Five-Year Plan in Turkmenistan the solar-energy institutes of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences have been created, along with maternity and child care programs, and a number of branches of All-Union institutes have been opened. Scientists have carried out a large number of investigations in the field of the rational development of desert biological resources, utilizing mineral and raw-material resources, as well as land, water, and labor resources. Engineering and technical projects have been completed with regard to creating and introducing into the national economy new and highly productive thin-fiber and medium-fiber varieties of cotton, along with effective building materials."

"Nevertheless," A. G. Babayev stated further, "the Academy's work still has certain unutilized reserves the putting into operation of which would serve the further development of scientific research and increase their role in solving the economic, social, and cultural problems proceeding from the tasks set before science by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan."

The principal results of the activity of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences for 1980 and the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole were summed up by the chief science secretary of the Presidium of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences, F. F. Sultanov.

During these years considerable changes took place in the Academy's structure. The Institute of Seismology was organized, the network of its seismic stations was considerably increased, and an experimental-methodological seismological group was created. Based on the country's first Institute of Solar Energy, the "Sun" Scientific Production Association is now in operation.

In order to further develop basic research, the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree, creating an Institute of Geology within the system of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences. In order to continue research on urgent problems of science, new sections and laboratories have been organized in a number of scientific institutions.

During the past five-year plan the institutions of the Academy of Sciences conducted studies on 254 topics in the fields of the natural and social sciences. Some 159 projects were carried out on the principles of economic contracts upon the requests of ministries, departments, and individual enterprises in the amount of six million rubles.

The rapporteur emphasized that the high level of work by the scientists has allowed the Academy to occupy the foremost positions in the country and the Central Asian region with respect to research on such problems as "Developing Scientific Foundations for the Utilization of Solar Energy," "The Physics of the Upper Atmosphere and Inner Space," "Developing Desert Territories," "The Physiology and Pathology of Man's Adaptation to a Hot Climate."

The resolution which was adopted by the participants in this meeting outlined measures to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, to increase the effectiveness of scientific research, and to strengthen the ties between science and production.

Taking part in the meeting were the following persons: the secretary of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan Central Committee, M. M. Mollayeva, the deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, R. A. Bazarova, and the chief of the Section of Science and Educational Institutions of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan Central Committee, Ye. Ovlyakuliyev.

(Turkmeninform)

2384

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REGIONAL

REPUBLIC CONFERENCE ON USE OF SECONDARY RESOURCES IN INDUSTRY

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Apr 61 pp 1, 2

[Article by Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Secretary E. A. Chkheidze]

[Excerpts] The republic held its first scientific-practical conference on effective use of secondary resources in the national economy. Its participants included party, soviet, and trade union executives, the directors of ministries, departments, production associations, plants, factories, construction and installation trusts, administrations, and financial, trade, and supply organizations, scientists and specialists from the national economic sectors, and representatives of scientific research institutes, VUZ's, the press, radio, and television.

Comrade E. A. Chkheidze, secretary of the Georgian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, gave a report on the republic's tasks associated with effective use of secondary resources in the Georgian SSR's national economy.

Exhibits Provide Encouragement

The processing of industrial wastes is an important means for economizing on material resources. Use of secondary raw materials and production wastes, most of which are presently not being utilized, has great economic significance. Being the raw material for various products in a number of cases, industrial wastes may significantly influence the basic cost of an article.

Thrift--a Method of Socialist Management

As was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, a responsible attitude toward the public wealth, and the competent, complete, and suitable use of what we have, of what has been produced by the hands of the Soviet citizens, is becoming the core of the party's economic policy, the speaker said.

Consistent economization in all units of the national economy is one of the main tasks upon which further improvement of productive forces and the national welfare depends. Therefore this problem must constantly be within the center of the

practical activities of party, soviet, trade union, and business organs, and of all laborers of the republic.

The 26th Congress of the Georgian Communist Party focused the attention of the republic party organization on economy and thrift, and it demanded organization of low-waste and wasteless production in all sectors of the economy. The accountability report to the congress, given by CPSU Central Committee Politburo Candidate, First Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze, stated: "Utilization of wastes must assume broad proportions, it must be purposeful, and it must be planned, since we must achieve a major turning point in this direction in the 1980's."

Thrift and economization of raw materials and materials are not just slogans. When we referred to thrift, we have in mind that it is the most important method of socialist management, one embracing all spheres, all sectors of production, it was noted at the conference. Economics and economy are more than words with the same root. These concepts are simply inseparable from one another. It would seem that today, at the stage of developed socialism, in which we have become richer, and economically more powerful, we should not even have to talk about this. In fact, however, no matter how much our society's wealth grows, the strictest possible economy and thrift continues to be the most important prerequisite for development of the national economy and for improvement of public welfare.

A certain amount of work is being done in our republic in this direction, Comrade Chkheidze went on to note. The Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party adopted a number of decrees in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Thus the decree "On Utilization of High Ash Content, Poorly Sintering Coal From Georgian Deposits in the Production of Ferroalloys at the Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant" called for substituting highly scarce, expensive coke fines by heat-treated, high ash content, weakly sintering local coal and, in part, concentration wastes, which have enjoyed practically no utilization in the national economy.

Decisions were made to utilize the wastes produced in concentration of ore from the Madneul'skoye deposit, and tea processing wastes in the production of dry concentrates, the wastes of winemaking industry, and others.

Steps are presently being developed to utilize wastes from the Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant, slag in particular, and residues from gas scrubbers and from the production of electrolytic manganese, which are not presently utilized.

Jointly with scientific research organizations, the Rustavi Chemical Plant has conducted experiments on the use of some production wastes in the national economy. Their use will also produce a significant economic impact.

The Tbilisi Institute of Hydrotechnics and Melioration implemented a program to irrigate agricultural land with water used in the production of mineral fertilizers at the Rustavi Chemical Plant. The results are most encouraging. The yields on these plots have exceeded those of plots irrigated with ordinary water by a time and a half. All of these programs must be introduced into practical use.

The problems of utilizing production wastes in power engineering have tremendous significance to thermal electric power plants operating on coal.

In a word, certain successes have been achieved in the fight for economy and thrift, for economizing on materials and raw material resources, and organizing wasteless production in our republic.

But it must be recognized, the speaker and the conference participants noted, that the successes are far from adequate. Meticulous work must still be done to reveal new reserves, and to achieve sensible use of production wastes, secondary resources, and by-products in the republic's national economy.

Economics makes use of the concept "recyclable wastes". Both the economic and technical meaning behind this concept is such that it would be more proper to refer not to wastes, but to secondary resources. These resources are available at literally every enterprise, large or small. One need only know how to find them and utilize them correctly, having in mind the needs of other production operations in this case.

The issue as to the ways of economizing on metals is very acute today. And it should be stated that some of the republic's enterprises are achieving sensible use of metals, and they are complying strictly with economization practices. But far from everything has been done. Many facts eloquently attest to the shortcomings in this area.

Achievement of material resource economization targets should be thought of as the most important task of all association and enterprise services. In this area, the chief engineers bear primary responsibility for overconsumption of metal products, and for weak and unsatisfactory utilization of wastes and other material resources.

The ways of economizing on metals are many, and they are well known. They include improving the production processes in metallurgical production operations, introducing new, progressive metalworking processes at machine building enterprises, replacing metal by plastic, and fighting against corrosion. Powder metallurgy has a major role. It is the basis for creating new materials promoting progress in various technical sectors; such progress can be achieved by forming unique combinations of materials and by raising the quality and reliability of articles. The significance of powder metallurgy has been discussed many times; it was a subject of discussion at the 26th CPSU Congress and at the 26th Congress of the Georgian Communist Party.

When we make a transition to metal ceramic processes, which are among the methods of powder metallurgy, we release complex, expensive machine tools and highly skilled workers for other purposes. Metal consumption drops by many orders of magnitude--there are no wastes or chips. Powder metallurgy has a great future, and it was stated at the conference that we must devote the most persistent attention to this problem.

Finishing his report, Comrade Chkheidze noted that our targets for the 11th Five-Year Plan are doubtlessly difficult. They require a deep, creative search for reserves, and high discipline and responsibility on the part of every collective

and every laborer. It is the supreme duty of party, soviet, trade union, and business executives to create such a situation in all production units, and to orient people toward unconditional satisfaction of the plan's targets and the socialist pledges.

So That Wastes May Provide Income

A joint report was given at the conference by Georgian SSR State Committee for Nature Protection Chairman V. Ya. Kacharava, Chief of the Georgian Republic Administration of the USSR Council of Ministers' State Committee for Standards N. A. Georgobiani, First Deputy Chairman of the Georgian SSR Gosnab G. Z. Abdushelishvili, and G. A. Gogoberidze, section director of the republic's Gosplan. The topics covered in the joint report included the prospects and problems of sensible use of secondary resources, their standardization, and protection of the environment.

Sixty reports and up to 100 statements were made in conference sections dealing with industry, light industry, construction and construction materials industry, agricultural production, food and meat-and-dairy industry, urban wastes, powder metallurgy, and others.

It was reported at the conference that a secondary raw material planning and utilization section has been created in the Georgian SSR Gosplan by decision of the republic's directive organs with the purposes of improving efforts to reveal secondary raw material resources and to place them into national economic turnover systematically.

Thus for the first time, utilization of secondary raw materials is becoming an object of specialized planning, which attests not only to its growing economic importance but also to the need for systematically placing these resources into the national economic turnover.

Irrespective of their departmental subordination, the directors of ministries, departments, production associations, and enterprises are obligated to create, from the very beginning, a firm foundation for the accounting, sorting, and storage of production and consumption wastes; this in turn will make it possible to organize and systematize complete information on the production and consumption wastes available in the republic, and insure their systematic distribution and utilization in the national economy. Steps must be taken to create the necessary production capacities to process and reprocess secondary raw materials formed in the sector's enterprises, and to develop and introduce new production processes and equipment for reprocessing of such materials.

The first republic scientific-practical conference on effective utilization of secondary resources in the national economy adopted the appropriate recommendations.

Participants of the conference included First Deputy Chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers N. A. Chitanava, Chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Trade Unions T. I. Mosashvili, and deputy chairmen of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers V. I. Vadachkoriya and D. L. Kartvelishvili.

REGIONAL

KIRGHIZES SEEK CLOSER TIE BETWEEN RESEARCH, INDUSTRY

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 10 Apr 81 p 2

[Article: "Strengthen the Alliance between Science and Production (Annual General Meeting of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences)"]

[Text] In carrying out the creative plans which were outlined by the historic CPSU Congress an enormous role is being delegated to science. In his Summary Report Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that "the Communist Party proceeds on the assumption that the building of a new society without science is simply unthinkable." During the present five-year plan the development of science and technology must still be subordinated, in large degree, to the solution of the Soviet society's economic and social problems, and to speeding up the change-over of the economy to the path of intensive development, as well as increasing the effectiveness of social production. The Congress indicated the need to bring all sectors of the national economy to the advanced frontiers of science and technology.

In warmly approving the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the scientists of Kirghizia see in them a specific program of actions determining the strategy of scientific research for the next five years and for the period until 1990.

The tasks of the republic's scientific institutions in the light of the resolutions of the 26th Party Congress and the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Kirghizia were discussed at the session which was held on 8 April in Frunze of the Annual General Meeting of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences.

Taking part in the work of this meeting were responsible officials of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers, and those of the Frunze Party Gorkom, directors of higher educational institutions, representatives of the republic's ministries and departments, and sectorial scientific-production institutions.

A report entitled "The 26th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of Kirghiz Science in the 11th Five-Year Plan" was delivered by the president of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences, M. I. Imanaliyev. The results of the activities of the republic's academic institutes in 1980 comprised the subject of a report by the chief scientific secretary of the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences, R. E. Sadykov.

The reports and speeches by those participating in the meeting noted that in the 10th Five-Year Plan a great contribution to speeding up scientific and technical progress was made by Soviet scientists, including our republic's scientific workers. The Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences concentrated the attention of scientists on developing basic and applied research, especially new trends in mathematics and physics, mechanics and automation, geophysics and mining, chemistry and physiology, as well as the social sciences. The efforts of the academy's scientific institutions were directed at increasing the sophistication of research, solving the most important scientific and technical problems, and strengthening the ties with production. All this facilitated a significant increase in the effectiveness of scientific developments and speeded up the utilization of their results in the national economy.

The academy's scientists have carried out basic research in the field of automating production processes and irrigation, mining machinery studies, animal biochemistry, and they have attained certain achievements in the struggle against infectious diseases of farm animals. They have set up industrial production of effective vaccines, which are being used widely in practice. New methods have been worked out for the comprehensive processing of mineral raw materials, purifying metals and their compounds, as well as a new method for obtaining naturally-alloyed iron powder; the scientific foundations have been created for increasing the nutritive value of grasses on irrigated lands, and recommendations have been proposed for strengthening the fodder base of livestock raising, as well as on the rational utilization of natural resources.

Social scientists are making a substantial contribution to the solution of social problems. Specialists of the republic's Academy of Sciences took an active part in the publication of the multi-volume "Kirghiz Soviet Encyclopedia," the "Outline History of the Communist Party of Kirghizia," and the jointly written monographs entitled "The Soviet People--Builder of Communism" and "The Powerful Factor of National Linguistic Development." The first two volumes of the epic "Manas" have also been published.

There has been a considerable strengthening of the ties between the scientific institutions of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences and the leading institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the academies of sciences of the Union republics. Joint research studies have been carried out successfully in the fields of geophysics, developing mountainous and desert territories, the physics and technology of low-temperature plasma, the synthesis of crystals, the introduction and acclimatization of plants.

Planning and coordination of scientific research has improved. Ties have been strengthened between the Academy's scientific institutions and the sectorial scientific research institutes, higher educational institutions, enterprises, kol-khozes and sovkhozes of the republic; monitoring controls over the carrying out of scientific research and the introduction of proposed recommendations have been improved.

Nevertheless, it was emphasized at the meeting, there are still many problems of increasing the effectiveness of scientific research which have yet to be solved. Improving the forms of the tie between science and production should become an important task for this republic's scientific institutions. We must put into active

practice the conclusion of long-term agreements on scientific and technical cooperation with production organizations, along with conducting scientific research in accordance with economic agreements.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan the republic's scientists will be confronted with the task of conducting a large amount of scientific research on the comprehensive utilization of the mineral-raw-material, land, water, and energy resources in the Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast and the regions of the Chuyakaya Valley. Also on the agenda is the further development in Kirghizia of non-ferrous metallurgy and the electronics industry, fine-fleece and semi-fine-fleece sheep raising, as well as strengthening the fodder base of livestock raising.

The republic's scientists, in conjunction with their colleagues from the USSR Academy of Sciences, specialists from USSR Gosplan and Kirghiz SSR Gosplan, ministries and departments, have worked out a comprehensive program of scientific research on the formation and development of the Issyk-Kul'skaya-Chuyakaya territorial production complex for the years 1981--1985. The scientific institutions of the republic's Academy of Sciences will be taking part in the development of 120 scientific research topics, provided for by the comprehensive program; moreover, 70 of them will have to be worked out independently.

The following persons spoke in the discussions of the report at the meeting: corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, K. K. Karakeyev, full members of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences, A. Altayshbayev, K. Otorbayev, B. O. Oruzbayeva, E. E. Makovskiy, V. G. Yakovlev, and others. They talked about the very important research studies and developments, the creative plans of the departments and institutes of the Academy of Sciences, their ties with production and with the republic's higher educational institutions.

Also delivering scientific reports at the meeting were corresponding member of the Kirghiz Academy of Sciences, K. S. Sulaymankulov, and doctor of economics, Professor Dzh. S. Layliyev.

The general meeting of the Academy of Sciences of the Kirghiz SSR completely and fully approved the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and adopted them for fulfillment without fail. The republic's scientists gave assurances that they would bend all their skills and experience, along with their creative energies, to implement the Party's plans and the tasks assigned by the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The secretary of the Communist Party of Kirghizia Central Committee, K. N. Kulmatov, also took part in the work of the meeting.

(KirTAG)

2384
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REGIONAL

'IZVESTIYN LAUDS GEORGIY MARKOV ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 81 p 6

[Article by Antoliy Ivanov: "Siberia--His Love"]

[Text] Some time ago I happened to be in the home parts of Georgiy Mokeyevich Markov, in Tomsk, where the two-part motion picture of "Father and Son," from his novel of the same name, had been premiered. The light of love and respect for their illustrious fellow from the same parts with which Tomsk citizens' eyes shone upon mention of the writer's name had to be seen to be believed. For several days people had been attending theaters in which the picture was being shown. At the end of it, whether in the Palace of Sports or at shows accommodating 5,000 people or at an ordinary 300-400-seat theater, there broke out everywhere an ovation, which expressed sincere gratitude to the local writer for his artistic reconstruction of the people's life.

I have observed similar interest in the work of the communist-writer in many of our country's cities and villages which I have visited.

What is the explanation for the Siberian writer's popularity? After all, he writes plainly, without any stylistic flourishes and literary "refinements," at times sacrificing, it would seem, artistic methods or possibilities of the subject which are effective for a writer even--a detailed description, say, of the exotic Siberian locale or the passions of his colorful characters, leaving the description or depiction of the heroes' actions precisely at the most arresting point. But this is the high skill and precise and impeccable sense of proportion of the artist and an amazing capacity for correctly and profoundly understanding the mentality of the reader, who himself vividly imagines what the writer intends merely by the ellipses and himself conjures up what has been left unwritten. Far from every author, alas, who considers himself a writer has the ability to involve the reader in intensive mental work and compel him to ponder the meaning and essence of the problems which are being studied in the work. These attributes of his novels and stories are, as it were, natural and customary in Georgiy Markov. But natural and customary because the writer, investigating this aspect of life or the other in his works, at the same time fosters in the reader the idea that life is contradictory, that it is full of dramatic struggle and that comprehending this life and discerning in it its characteristic revolutionary trends is at times not easy but that it is so, so necessary to grasp and understand the forces which are transforming the world! For only then will the meaning of the losses and discoveries of individual people and all of society be clear and only then will each person be able to reflect on the essence and meaning of his own human existence and determine his place in life.

Strictly speaking, Georgiy Markov, portraying in book after book the profound social-moral processes which have been occurring in society over almost a century, is all the time writing a single far-reaching work, as it were. In fact in his first novel "Strogov" [The Strogovs], as in the epic novel "Sibir'" [Siberia], which was written much later and which was awarded the Lenin Prize, he portrays the historical destiny of the Siberian peasantry in the stormy prerevolutionary and revolutionary times, the social stratification and the uncompromising and cruel encounters between the poor and the kulak world. The maturation of class contradictions in Siberia occurred under unique conditions. Manorial land tenure did not exist there, but the exploitation of the poor was no less harsh because of this. All the Yutkins, Shtychkovs and Krivorukovs thirsting for wealth stopped at nothing--neither fire nor bloodshed. The Strogovs, Luk'yanovs and hundreds of thousands of others like them resisted them until 1917 as best they could. They were inspired in this resistance by the progressive people of that dreadful and confused time who had ended up in Siberia like the exiled Bol'shevik Ivan Akimov or the progressive scholar, Professor Likhachev, who persuaded the poor that the world of private ownership, injustice and cruelty would soon collapse and that a liberating revolution was inevitable. And this revolution came, pulling into its cleansing whirlpool all the hapless and indigent masses, swept away the exploiters forever and granted the simple people all the possibilities of social creativity. Georgiy Markov showed the real manifestations of the first experiments of this social creativity of the people's masses in the novel "Father and Son."

The first years after the revolution and civil war were a time of fundamental revolutionary economic transformations. And again on the boundless expanses of Siberia these transformations occurred somewhat distinctively. Obstinate and ruthless plunderers like Porfiry Isayev, who is strikingly portrayed by the writer in this novel, lorded it with impunity in the taiga thickets for many years after the revolution. But then there appeared in the eternal taiga backwoods people who had never been seen here before--commune members led by Roman Bastykov, the former commander of a partisan detachment. And the local taiga inhabitants--the Ostyaki--saw with astonishment that these people did not cheat them out of expensive furs for peanuts and did not give them hard liquor to drink but, on the contrary, helped them in their difficult hunter's life in every way. They received the commune members, who had stirred up the eternal stillness and brought collective forms of life to the taiga backwoods, with heart and soul. And Porfiry Isayev, realizing that his "taiga kingdom" was coming to an end, was seized with terror. And even if the first attempt to set up an agricultural commune in the taiga ended tragically, this experience of the social transformation of life was historically natural and inevitable for this form of people's vital activity had the future on its side.

"Father and Son" was the writer's third major work. And the second novel "Sol' zemli" [Salt of the Earth], which was published in 1959, had also studied the problems of the social creativity of people liberated by the revolution, but living not in the 1920's but after the war. The main characters of this work are Maksim and Artem Strogov, the sons of Matvey Strogov, whose fate was portrayed in detail in the first novel.

Meeting V.I. Lenin at the end of the novel, Matvey Strogov, who had been born to an indigent family and had grown into a peasant leader, talented revolutionary and important partisan commander, raised the question of the development of Siberia's tremendous natural resources. His sons, Maksim and Artem, both party workers, continue in another time and in different circumstances their father's main cause--

the revolutionary transformation of life--which is expressed in the utmost and every-quickening industrial development of Siberia and in the development of its mighty production forces, with the simultaneous preservation of the nature of the region in all its primordial beauty and richness. It is here that the main conflict flares up. Championing the principles of socialist management, the Strogov brothers get into a fierce dispute with those addicted to stagnant routine, outdated scientific views on the limited possibilities of the development of Siberia's production forces and customary and unhurried operating methods.

We would recall that the novel "Salt of the Earth" came out more than 20 years ago and that the writer had begun this work in 1949, only 4 years after the war. What a truly state-minded writer's mind and talent was needed to have been adamantly convinced even then of the inexhaustibility of the then untapped Siberian resources and to have foreseen the time, not too far off, of the rapid development of his native region and to have struggled constantly with his literary talent and work to bring this time closer!

This unbending confidence, this foresight of the magnificent future Siberia and the understanding of the social and economic processes which are occurring on its boundless territory are explained, of course, by the artist's high maturity and social perspicacity. But it is further explained by the fact that Georgiy Mokeyevich Markov is by birth, spirit, by way of thinking, by, if you will, flesh a Siberian! His childhood, adolescence, youth and many of his mature years were spent there, in the taiga forests. He was a commune member, hunter and Komsomol worker. He heard not only the rustling of the cedars and the pines and not only the songs of the Siberian breezes but also the whistle of kulak bullets. He not only embraces his entire vast native territory with his mind's eye but his gaze penetrates its depths, as it were, and sees their contents. And he knows to perfection, to the very bottom, as they say, the hearts of Siberians, who love this harsh and beautiful land to distraction and do not stint their labor to make it even more beautiful. And he has not nor ever had any doubt as to the happy destiny of his native territory for this happiness is being created by the industrious hands of Siberians.

The inexhaustible optimistic vital activity of Georgiy Markov's heroes is explained, I would say, by both the striking vital activity and creative activeness of the author himself. He has published several heartfelt stories in recent years, and his 70th birthday is being celebrated by the start of the publication of the big new novel "Gryadushchemu veku" [To the Next Century] (ZNAMYA No 3, 1981). And once again the writer remains true to his main theme and again investigates the problems of the social creativity of the people's masses at the new historical stage.

Only part I has been published as yet. The Communist is declared the novel's main hero. The Communist with a capital "C" not because this hero of the work holds the position of obkom first secretary but because of the high party morality, ethics and responsibility which this person--Anton Vasil'yevich Sobolev--possesses. Taking a vast Siberian area under his political leadership and party responsibility, from the very first steps of his new activity Sobolev begins to search for the possibilities and paths of the most intensive development of its industry and agriculture. And the most acute conflicts develop in this sphere caused by the continuous movement of time and the continuous development of the socialist society. As I understand and figure it, the characters of Georgiy Markov's new novel will bequeath the coming 21st century the same high moral-social accomplishments and victories which Soviet

people have achieved in the difficult struggle with the class enemy and, as a testament, the great responsibility of the future generations for the cause of Lenin and communists' ever increasing responsibility for the security and happiness of the Soviet people.

...The Russian republic has the honorary titles of "People's Artist" and "People's Artist," but not, unfortunately, the title "People's Writer." If it did, it would rightly be conferred on Georgiy Markov for his knowledge of the Siberian people's life--past and present--is amazing, the characters of the people portrayed in his books are surprising and inimitable and the problems which he raises and resolves in his works always concern the people's most vital interests.

All this has won for the writer Georgiy Mokeyevich Markov nationwide gratitude and love.

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ISLAM GROWS IN SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 6 May 81 p 3

[Article by Bohdan Nahaylo]

[Text]

While a large body of *samizdat* documentation has reached the West from various Soviet national minorities, relatively little is known about the circumstances of the 45 million Muslims in the Soviet Union. The Soviet authorities, of course, go to great lengths to promote a favourable image of Soviet Islam to foreigners and claim that the USSR is a true friend and promoter of Islam. Considerable information about the situation of Soviet Muslims can, however, be gleaned from Soviet materials intended for internal consumption, and a very different picture emerges.

Today one in every six Soviet citizens comes from a Muslim background. If the present high birth rate among Soviet Muslims continues, experts predict that by the year 2000 this ratio will narrow to between one in four and one in three. The traditionally Muslim nationalities live mainly in the Central Asian republics of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Kirghizia and Kazakhstan and the republic of Azerbaidzhan. Soviet Central Asia is already an area of surplus manpower, but there appears to be no desire on the part of its population to migrate

to the labour-deficit areas in the European part of the Soviet Union and in the regions under development of Siberia. If only in economic terms then, this demographic trend presents a major problem of the Soviet leaders. Their sensitivity is borne out by the studious efforts of Soviet spokesmen to reject any suggestion of a 'Muslim problem' in the Soviet Union. The views of Western analysts on possible consequences of the 'demographic explosion' are scornfully dismissed by Soviet officials as provocative and unfounded speculation. A Turkmen journalist, S. Atayev, recently accused 'bourgeois scribblers' of ignorance by referring to the nationalities of Soviet Central Asia as 'Muslim peoples'. At the present stage of 'mature socialism', he argued, the problems of the USSR were being imbued with 'Soviet patriotism' and 'proletarian internationalism' and the number of religious believers was falling every year.

Atayev's remarks are indicative of the official attitude towards Islam within the Soviet Union. While Muslims outside the USSR are continually being told that after the Russian Orthodox Church, Islam is the second largest religious group in

the Soviet Union, and that Soviet Muslims enjoy complete freedom of worship, the real situation is not quite as rosy. Like all officially recognised religious groups in the USSR, Soviet Muslims are subjected to stringent restrictions on their religious activities. Moreover, with the Soviet state committed to the eventual 'withering away' of religion, the Soviet Constitution guarantees citizens the 'right to conduct atheistic propaganda' but not to preach and teach religious beliefs. Such activities are actually punishable under Soviet law if they are carried out in a manner disapproved of by the authorities. Far from encouraging Islamic beliefs and traditions, or even maintaining a benevolent neutrality towards them, the Soviet state's policies are aimed at their swift elimination. As Pravda itself admitted last summer, 'we communists are atheists, and are far from welcoming religious fallacies'. Just what this means in practice though, was indicated by an article last October in *Kommunist Tadzhikistana*. The newspaper reported that within the space of six months in Tadzhikistan alone, official efforts to overcome 'religious survivals' had involved more than 4000 lectures being given.

Officially, the religious life of Soviet Muslims is controlled by four Muslim boards or spiritual directorates based in Tashkent, Ufa, Makhachkala and Baku. The 1000 or so officially recognised Muslim clerics are expected to operate strictly within the narrow confines permitted by the authorities.

Before 1917 there were more than 30,000 mosques in the Russian Empire served by some 55,000 Muslim clerics. Today, the number of functioning mosques is estimated at around 300 and, in the entire USSR, only two Islamic theological schools exist with some 60 students. Not surprisingly, there is now also in the Soviet Union a clandestine organis-

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ed unofficial Islam, with its own clergy, Koranic schools, religious places of worship, and an even larger number of adherents. It is this powerful 'underground' network, based mainly on the Sufi brotherhoods, which has helped Islam to survive, not only as a religion but also as a way of life. Recently Soviet surveys of traditionally Muslim peoples showed that around 80 per cent of those questioned declared their firm adherence to Islam.

Faced with the persistence of 'religious and national vestiges' and the high birth rate among Soviet Muslims the authorities are worried about the possible effects of foreign radio broadcasts, notably Western Chinese and Iranian. In 1979, for example, a certain N. Baramsakhov, responsible for agitprop in Turkmenistan, revealed in a brochure that most of the Turkmen population had not only been listening regularly to religious broadcasts from Iran in their native language, but that cassette tape recordings of these broadcasts had been made by mullahs and played before groups of Muslims throughout the republic. More recently, on 19 December, the chairman of the KGB in Azerbaidzhan, Major-General Z. Yusif-Zade, warned that the USSR's enemies were carrying out 'ideological sabotage' in the republic.

Yusif-Zade's article also indicated that there were serious problems within Azerbaidzhan. The authoriti-

es, he said, were engaged in 'rebuffing manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism'. They were working to 'curb anti-social actions by the sectarian underground and the reac-

The Muslim nationalities in Russia, after 60 years of Soviet rule, have remained unassimilated and their national assertiveness is growing rather than declining

tionary Muslim clergy, as well as politically harmful manifestations among certain members of the intelligentsia and the young people'. This admission that 'crimes against the state' are being committed in Azerbaidzhan by 'politically immature' segments of the population, 'especially young people', is particularly significant for two reasons. First, Azerbaidzhan is the only Soviet republic where the Muslim population is fundamentally Shi'ite, as in Iran, rather than Sunni. Secondly, in April 1978, the Azerbaidzhan authorities bowed to national sentiment by abandoning a plan to deprive Azerbaidzhan of its constitutional status as the republic's official language.

Kirghizia, which has a border with China and is only 100 miles away from the Soviet frontier with Afghanistan, appears to be another troubled area. On 4 December the Kirghiz premier Sultan Ibrahimov was assassinated and, rather surprisingly, the Soviet authorities announced that he had been killed for political

reasons — allegedly by Muslim nationalists. This is the first case since 1940 that a political assassination of a senior official has been admitted.

In recent years the Soviet authorities have increased 'internationalist and atheist education', and the teaching of Russian in the traditionally Muslim areas. Reports in the Soviet press indicate however that the creation of a new Soviet, Russian-speaking, citizen is not progressing quite as smoothly and as quickly as they would like. In Turkmenistan, according to a recent speech by the Turkmen party leader, M. Gapurov, 'imperialist propaganda' and 'self-appointed charlatans' are partly responsible for perpetuating 'narrow nationalistic views'. Religion apparently 'occupies a particularly firm position in family and domestic rites' in Tadzhikistan. Here, 'many religious rites are observed even by representatives of the intelligentsia' who 'sometimes develop a split personality, as it were, when knowledge stands on one side and convictions on the other'. In Kirghizia, there are reported to be those 'who consider that a person who observes Islamic rituals is displaying "respect" for his nation.'

One Soviet author claimed recently that, since the Revolution, Soviet Muslims have 'marched to unprecedented heights of economic social and cultural development'. However after 60 years of Soviet rule, the traditionally Muslim nationalities remain unassimilated, and their national assertiveness is growing rather than declining.

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